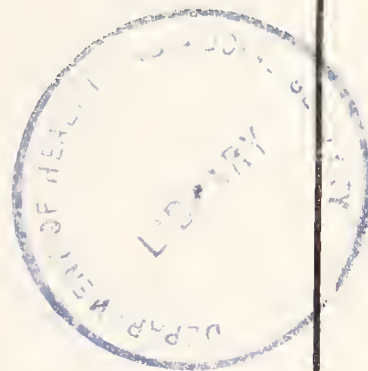




NIDDERDALE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

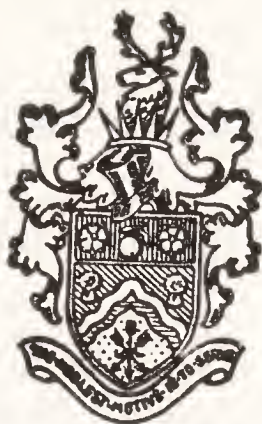
For the Year

1970



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NIDDERDALE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year

1970

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.70

Chairman: Councillor G. N. Bott

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. D. Leather

Councillor	Mrs. V. O. Ambler	Councillor	F. Hildreth
,,	R. S. Anderson	,,	W. Houseman
,,	E. T. N. Baker	,,	Lady Diana Ingilby
,,	Capt. R. C. Barrett	,,	Sir Henry Lawson-
,,	S. Bellerby		Tancred, J.P.
,,	R. C. Burton	,,	A. Lyons
,,	F. A. Clapham	,,	T. J. Nelson, J.P.
,,	J. H. Dent	,,	J. Orton
,,	F. Dobson	,,	S. E. Parker
,,	A. J. Green	,,	G. E. Richardson
,,	J. A. Hardcastle	,,	W. Richardson
,,	A. V. Hawkin	,,	E. Slater
,,	Dr. E. S. N. Hazel	,,	T. T. Stephenson
		,,	G. R. Yeoman

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Isobel B. Alexander, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. Teale, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Deputy Surveyor & Public Health Inspector:

J. Keir, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. J. Hornsey, M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

R.S.H. Dip. Air Pollution Control.

Clerk of Works & Engineering Assistant:

A. L. Wilkinson.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

P. Meysey.

Clerical Staff: Surveyor & Health Department:

Miss D. I. Anderton

Miss J. A. Whitfield

Miss D. M. Lee

Telephone Number:
Harrogate 66991.

Nidderdale House,
Harrogate

To the Chairman and Members of the
Nidderdale Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1970 on the health of your district and the work of your health department.

Mr. Teale has again written the sections dealing with the work on environmental hygiene which is undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors, and the report also contains details of the personal health services in the area which are administered by your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council.

A new health centre is now being built at Upper Poppleton and should provide centrally situated and convenient accommodation both for the conduct of general practice and for the health authority services in this populous part of your area. Completion is expected early in 1972.

I am grateful to the members of the Council and to my fellow chief officers and their staff for much help and kindness during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1970) ..	17,800
Area (in acres)	75,009
Number of inhabited houses, December 31st, 1970 ..	6,001
Rateable value, March 31st, 1970.. .. .	£529,980
Sum represented by a penny rate, March, 31st, 1970 ..	£2,114

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area consists of the rural parishes surrounding Harrogate and Knaresborough, together with the flat land lying to the South of the Rivers Ure and Ouse as far east as the City of York boundary. The area is agricultural in character.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

Live Births:				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	88	94	182
Illegitimate	..	..	..	8	8	16
Total				96	102	198
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population				..	..	11.1
Adjusted birth rate				..	..	12.8
Comparability Factor				..	..	1.15
Still Births:				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	2	—	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						10.0
Deaths:				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				106	79	185
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				..	..	10.4
Adjusted death rate				..	..	10.4
Comparability Factor				..	..	1.00
Maternal Mortality:				<i>Rates per 1,000</i>		
				<i>Deaths</i>	<i>total births</i>	
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..		—	—	
Other Maternal Causes		..		—	—	

Infantile Mortality:				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	3	1	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	20.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	20.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	..	—

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births:

The birth rate of 12.8 was lower than in 1969 and lower than the national rate of 16.0.

Deaths

The death rate of 10.4 was lower than the rate for the previous year which was 10.7. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

Heart diseases (excepting Ischaemic heart disease)	17
Ischaemic heart disease	55
Cerebrovascular disease	26
Malignant neoplasms, Leukaemia, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haemetopoietic tissue	29
Pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	13

Together these groups accounted for three-quarters of the deaths from all causes.

Natural Increase of Population: The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 13.

Infantile Mortality:

4 children, 3 males and 1 female, died under the age of one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 20.2 per 1,000 live births. This compared with a rate of 8.8 for the previous year and 18.2 for England and Wales.

One of the babies died aged four hours, 1 aged one week, 1 aged two weeks, and 1 aged seven weeks. The causes of death were congenital abnormality 3 and prematurity 1.

Maternal Mortality:

There were no maternal deaths in Nidderdale during 1970.

Causes of Death

Registrar-General's Return, 1970

Cause						Male	Female	Total
1	Cholera	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
2	Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
3	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	..				—	—	—
4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	..				—	—	—
5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..				—	—	—
6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	..				—	—	—
7	Plague	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
9	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
10	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	..				—	—	—
11	Meningococcal infection	..	..	..		—	—	—
12	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..		—	—	—
13	Smallpox	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
14	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
15	Typhus and other rickettsioses	..	..			—	—	—
16	Malaria	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
17	Syphilis and its sequelae	..	..	..		—	—	—
18	All other infective and parasitic diseases					—	—	—
19	Malignant neoplasms, Leukaemia, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	..	..	..	..	17	12	29
20	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
21	Diabetes mellitus	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
23	Anaemias	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
24	Meningitis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
25	Active rheumatic fever	..	..	..		—	—	—
26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	..				1	1	2
27	Hypertensive disease	..	..	..		1	1	2
28	Ischaemic heart disease	..	..	..		37	18	55
29	Other forms of heart disease	..	..	..		6	7	13
30	Cerebrovascular disease	..	..	..		11	15	26
31	Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
32	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
33	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	..				3	2	5
34	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
35	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	..				1	—	1
37	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
38	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
39	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..		1	—	1
40	Abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	..	..	..		—	—	—
42	Congenital abnormalities	..	..	..		4	—	4
43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	..	..			—	—	—
44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	..				—	1	1
45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	..				—	—	—
46	All other diseases	..	..	..	..	9	12	21
47	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..		2	3	5
48	All other accidents	..	..	..		2	1	3
49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	..				—	1	1
50	All other external causes	..	..			—	—	—
Total						106	79	185

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority

The names and qualifications are set out on page 3.

2. Health Services

Laboratory Facilities.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection and the isolation and typing of virus is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material such as throat swabs is done at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

Samples of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Seacroft and this laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Claro Water Board.

The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out for the Claro Water Board by Messrs. T. Fairley & Partner, Leeds.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

No action was taken during 1970.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1970 DIVISION No. 7

CONTENTS

1. Population
2. Divisional Staff
3. School Health Service
4. Speech Therapy
5. Cardiac Clinic
6. Child Guidance Clinic
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children
8. Midwifery
9. Health Visiting
10. Home Nursing
11. Vaccination and Immunisation
12. Mental Health
13. Home Help Service
14. Prevention, Care and After-Care of Tuberculosis
15. Cervical Cytology
16. Chiropody
17. Registration of Nursing Homes
18. Registration of Old People's Homes
19. Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes—
Prevention of Break-up of Families
20. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.
21. Health Education

1. POPULATION

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:—

Harrogate Borough	..	..	62,810
Ripon City	..	..	11,880
Knaresborough Urban District	..	..	11,330
Nidderdale Rural District	..	..	17,800
Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District	..	..	14,330
Total ..			118,150

2. DIVISIONAL STAFF

Medical Officers:

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.

Isobel B. Alexander, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Senior Departmental Medical Officer.

Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., Senior Departmental Medical Officer.

P. A. G. M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Departmental Medical Officer.

A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Departmental Medical Officer.

*P. C. N. Clarke, M.R.C.P., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

*P. A. I. MacLeod, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

*Rosemary Hawe, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O., Ophthalmologist.

*W. S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

*Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Consultant Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic.

Anastasia Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S.

Katherine H. Odling-Smee, M.B., Ch.B.

Marjorie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B.

Isobel Critchley, M.B., Ch.B.

Margaret E. Manning, M.B., Ch.B.

} Clinic doctors
working on a
sessional basis

**Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.*

Speech Therapists

Full-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Child Guidance Staff (part-time)

Psychologists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Psychiatric Social Worker			..	..	..	..	..	1
Remedial Teacher		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Mental Health Service

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mental Welfare Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Harrogate Hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Dental Officers

Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.								
Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.								
Mr. G. A. Thompson, L.D.S. (part-time, Orthodontic Consultant).								
Mr. R. F. Grainger, L.D.S. (part-time)								
Mr. M. Hollings, L.D.S. (part-time)								
Mr. J. G. Wills, L.D.S. (part-time).								

Nursing Staff

Divisional Nursing Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Health Visitors who are also school nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Health Visitor (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Health Visitor employed on Hospital Liaison Duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Assistant Health Visitors (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Home Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Home Nurses (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Home Nurse Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Administrative

Divisional Administrative Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

Sale of Food Assistants

Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
-----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Dental Assistants

Full-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Albany Avenue Day Nursery

Nursing Staff	..	..	..	..	..	7
Domestic Staff (part-time)		..	..	..	..	4

Home Helps

Working whole-time	..	..	..	..	4
Working part-time	..	..	..	..	227

Domestic Staff, etc.

Cleaners (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	13
Gardener/Handyman (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cook, Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maids, Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	3
Escorts, Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caretaker, Harrogate Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caretaker, Health Centre, Knaresborough Road	..	..	..	..	..	1

3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

A. School Medical Inspections

All new entrants to schools are medically examined but subsequent examinations are done on a selective basis. In 1970 there was a slight decrease in the number of pupils given a full medical examination and this was due, in the main, to the introduction of selective examinations for the school leaver age groups.

Defective vision requiring treatment formed 35% of the total defects.

Age Groups born	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Individual pupils
1966 and later	39	39	—	—	1	3	4
1965	1,131	1,130	1	—	32	138	158
1964	605	604	1	—	21	98	110
1963	191	191	—	38	3	26	28
1962	348	348	—	254	32	81	99
1961	194	194	—	161	12	35	44
1960	115	115	—	158	9	20	25
1959	210	209	1	282	25	50	65
1958	125	125	—	287	15	27	35
1957	40	40	—	17	6	8	11
1956	48	48	—	244	2	7	9
1955 and earlier	171	171	—	461	26	23	47
TOTAL	3,217	3,214	3	1,902	184	516	635

B. Other Inspections

Number of Special inspections	..	..	..	..	452
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	340
Total					792

C. Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	11,705
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	194
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	18
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

1·6% of the children examined were found to have dirty heads, compared with 1·7% in 1969, and 1·5% in 1968.

D. Periodic and Special Inspections

Defect or Disease	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		Special Inspections	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin ..	14	22	3	7	50	49	67	78	5	1
Eyes										
(a) Vision ..	33	101	26	35	125	120	184	256	27	36
(b) Squint ..	5	25	—	3	26	25	31	53	—	15
(c) Other ..	—	6	—	2	5	12	5	20	—	3
Ears										
(a) Hearing ..	5	69	4	5	24	97	34	171	6	38
(b) Otitis Media ..	6	13	1	1	9	10	16	24	1	4
(c) Other ..	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	4	1	2
Nose and Throat ..	19	36	2	4	32	49	53	89	3	15
Speech ..	30	13	2	1	20	19	52	33	6	2
Lymphatic Glands	5	5	—	—	—	3	5	8	—	—
Heart ..	5	11	1	1	5	13	11	25	2	2
Lungs ..	14	18	1	5	40	33	55	56	4	4
Developmental:										
(a) Hernia ..	2	2	—	—	3	10	5	12	2	2
(b) Other ..	9	25	1	1	33	51	43	77	1	1
Orthopaedic										
(a) Posture ..	—	5	—	2	4	1	4	8	1	1
(b) Feet ..	21	29	1	1	39	56	61	86	12	12
(c) Other ..	3	14	—	4	17	21	20	39	3	3
Nervous System:										
(a) Epilepsy ..	—	2	—	1	9	11	9	14	1	1
(b) Other ..	21	59	—	4	38	57	59	120	6	6
Psychological:										
(a) Development ..	2	7	—	—	7	29	9	36	5	5
(b) Stability ..	1	13	—	—	8	18	9	31	2	2
Abdomen ..	2	3	—	—	5	6	7	8	4	4
Other ..	5	25	6	2	19	17	30	44	1	5

(T) Treatment.

(O) Observation.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	87
Errors of refraction (including squint)	701
Total	788
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	426

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	142
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	64
Received other forms of treatment	32
Total	238

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—

(a) in 1970	2
(b) in previous years	12

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	4
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—

E. Handicapped Pupils

These are children who, by reason of physical or mental disability, need special educational treatment in ordinary or special schools.

291 children were on the register at the end of the year as detailed below:—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home tuition
Blind	—	4	1	—
Partially sighted	6	5	—	—
Deaf	—	8	—	—
Partially hearing	13	7	—	—
Educationally sub-normal	65	84	—	1
Epileptic	3	—	—	—
Maladjusted	10	15	—	—
Physically handicapped ..	33	15	2	1
Delicate	1	1	—	—
Double defect	*8	†7	‡1	—
Total	139	146	4	2

* { 7 Esn/Physically Handicapped
1 Esn/Partially Hearing

† { 5 Esn/Physically Handicapped
2 Esn/maladjusted
‡ 1 Esn/Physically Handicapped

F. Audiometry

Routine testing of school children from the age of seven years was continued during 1970 by health visitors who have received special training in the use of the pure-tone audiometer. 1,620 school children in this group were tested, of whom 47 were referred for further investigation.

The health visitors are also trained in the methods of testing the hearing of the pre-school children from the age of six months onwards.

4. SPEECH THERAPY

In September a West Riding Speech Therapist was appointed who works two days per week in Harrogate and Knaresborough and the rest of her time in another Division. This extra help has been of great assistance although it does not fully meet the demand for speech therapy in this area.

118 new cases were treated during the year and the treatment of 142 others was continued. Most of the treatment is carried out in schools but the Speech Therapists attend Dragon Parade Clinic, Harrogate, and Alma House Clinic, Ripon. 59 domiciliary visits were made.

5. CARDIAC CLINIC

During 1970 a total of 15 sessions of the Cardiac Clinic were held at irregular intervals, when 102 children made a total of 117 attendances. Although 15 new cases were referred to the Clinic, the number of children attending declined, as the former practice of referring infants with heart conditions from the Paediatric Clinic to the special children's Cardiac Clinic seems to have lapsed and so there is no "intake" to replace older children who are either transferred to the adult Cardiac Clinic or returned to the care of their own doctors.

During the period under review 4 children were transferred to the adult Cardiac Clinic at Harrogate Hospital, while 4 others were returned to the care of their general practitioners. 5 children were referred to the Cardiac Unit in Leeds for further investigation.

6. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

During the year 111 new cases were seen. 81 boys and 30 girls. 101 of these were referred from this Division:-

				<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Divisional Medical Officer	..	..	..	38	13	51
General Practitioners	..	..	..	11	4	15
Head-teachers	..	..	..	9	1	10
Parents	..	..	..	9	4	13
Paediatrician	..	..	..	3	4	7
Others	..	..	..	3	2	5
				73	28	101

Dr. E. Gore, the Consultant Psychiatrist, reports as follows:—

"The figures show an overall decrease in new cases seen, partly due to a rather smaller number referred by General Practitioners. It seems likely that more emotional problems are being referred to the Paediatrician than previously. The slight fall in total number of new cases has enabled us to spend more time studying and treating the families, which has also been possible because we have had three students training in social work this year, two from the Leeds Course and one a West Riding trainee.

Mr. Popplewell has been appointed as remedial teacher but we are hoping that Miss Stather, whose work has been so valuable, particularly in the morning group with severely disturbed children with educational problems, and also in helping children with visual perceptual difficulties, will be able to continue on a part-time basis.

The work with the morning group has prevented a number of children having to be recommended for maladjusted schools, an important point in view of the extreme shortage of places in such schools.

This annual report tends to look more to the future in view of the changes in legislation and planning. Since the future of Child Guidance Clinics such as the clinic here in Harrogate is in some doubt, we all feel a certain unease in regard to our situation. The members of the clinic team here certainly feel, however, that this type of clinic with its close contact with families, community services, schools and general practitioners, and with its team approach, continues to have a value. The regular assessment, diagnosis, planning of treatment and follow-up of all our cases, and its connection with the medical discipline, also seems to us important.

With regard to our contacts outside the clinic, these have, if anything, increased. We now regularly hold lunch-time meetings on Fridays as well as Thursdays and usually invite those involved with the cases, such as Head Teachers, Children's Officers, etc., and sometimes additional students attend".

7. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Births

Return of Births Notified in the Divisional Area during the Year

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary notifications	63	—	2,093	27	2,183
(b) <i>Add</i> Inward Transfers	—	—	86	1	87
(c) Total Notifications received	63	—	2,179	28	2,270
(d) <i>Deduct</i> Outward Transfers	—	—	586	6	592
(e) Total adjusted births	63	—	1,593	22	1,678
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in					
(a) Hospitals			1,591	22	
(b) Maternity Homes			—	—	
(c) Nursing Homes			2	—	
TOTAL			1,593	22	

Only 4.7% of births to residents of the Division took place at home.

(b) Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics

Name and Address of Ante-natal/Post-natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	No. of separate sessions held during year					No. of women in attendance (including those seen at combined infant welfare & ante-natal sessions)		Total No. of attendances (including those seen at combined infant welfare and ante-natal sessions)	
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Midwives (excluding mothercraft & relaxation)	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Med. Staff	Total	A/N	P/N	A/N	P/N
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	—	44	—	—	44	33	—	87	—
Fysche Hall, Iles Lane Knaresborough	—	51	—	—	51	34	—	150	—
Totals	—	95	—	—	95	67	—	237	—

(c) Ante-Natal Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of sessions held during the year		No. of women who attended during the year			Total number of attendances made during the year		
	Separate Sessions	Combined with A/N. clinic sessions	Institutionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total	Institutionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total
2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate	118	—	143	2	145	795	9	804
Health Centre, Knaresborough Road, Harrogate	56	—	68	—	68	299	—	299
217A Skipton Road, Harrogate ..	94	—	101	—	101	580	—	580
Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, Knaresbro' ..	40	—	63	—	63	302	—	302
Church Hall, Upper Poppleton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Centre, Boroughbridge ..	50	—	18	2	20	141	18	159
Alma House, Ripon	5	—	46	1	47	275	8	283
Claro Barracks, Ripon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menwith Hill	3	—	21	—	21	70	—	70
Health Centre, Pateley Bridge ..	14	—	8	1	9	44	7	51
Totals	380	—	468	6	474	2,506	42	2,548

(d) Infant Welfare Centres

Name and Address of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during year by				Total	No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff		1970	1969	1965/1968		1970	1969	1965/1968	
Central Clinic, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	100	—	—	—	100	112	112	79	303	841	740	216	1,797
St. John Ambulance H.Q., Starbeck	13	—	—	—	13	21	87	35	143	62	333	62	457
Health Centre, Knaresborough Road	39	—	—	—	39	126	32	73	231	1,396	617	239	2,252
2179 Skipton Road, Harrogate	—	52	49	—	101	241	259	238	738	2,829	2,455	732	6,016
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Harrogate	—	—	25	—	25	47	42	28	117	296	233	118	647
Methodist Buildings, College Rd., Harrogate	23	—	—	—	23	41	58	36	135	310	274	67	651
Pannal Memorial Hall, Pannal, Harrogate	—	—	11	—	11	11	8	18	37	38	40	40	118
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army premises)	—	20	—	—	20	12	15	9	36	34	54	12	100
Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, Knaresborough	101	—	—	—	101	149	150	176	475	1,362	1,233	950	3,545
Health Centre Boroughbridge	25	—	—	—	25	27	24	36	87	259	160	77	496
Church Hall, Upper Poppleton	42	—	—	—	42	51	53	66	170	444	425	118	987
Alma House, Ripon	48	—	—	—	48	52	72	69	193	512	553	207	1,272
Claro Barracks, Ripon	—	13	—	—	13	31	26	25	82	154	130	85	369
Summerbridge	—	—	12	—	12	17	21	17	55	83	82	48	213
Mobile Clinic	196	—	234	—	430	213	225	237	675	793	1,005	646	2,444
Totals	587	85	331	—	1,003	1,151	1,184	1,142	3,477	9,413	8,334	3,617	21,364

In addition, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area as follows:—

Hampsthwaite	Friday	Fortnightly
Killinghall	Friday	„
Aldfield	Tuesday	Monthly
Birstwith	Monday	„
Bishop Monkton	Friday	„
Bishop Thornton	Monday	„
Burnt Yates	Monday	„
Burton Leonard	Friday	„
Copt Hewick	Tuesday	„
Darley	Monday	„
Follifoot	Wednesday	„
Glasshouses	Monday	„
Grafton	Wednesday	„
Grantley	Tuesday	„
Green Hammerton	Wednesday	„
Grewelthorpe	Tuesday	„
Great Ouseburn	Wednesday	„
H.M.S. Forest Moor	Monday	„
Heyshaw Lane End	Monday	„
Hunsingore	Wednesday	„
Kirby Malzeard	Tuesday	„
Kirk Hammerton	Wednesday	„
Lead Lane, Ripon	Friday	„
Little Ouseburn	Wednesday	„
Lofthouse	Monday	„
Markington	Monday	„
Marton	Wednesday	„
Moor Monkton	Wednesday	„
Nun Monkton	Wednesday	„
Nunwick	Tuesday	„
Ramsgill	Monday	„
Ripon Army Camp	Tuesday	„
Rufforth	Wednesday	„
Sawley	Tuesday	„
Scotton	Friday	„
Staveley	Friday	„
Shaw Mills	Monday	„
Skelton	Tuesday	„
Studley	Tuesday	„
Whixley	Wednesday	„
Winksley	Tuesday	„

(e) Routine Tests on Young Babies

Up to the end of March, 1970, the urine of young babies was tested routinely to eliminate the possibility of phenylketonuria, a metabolic abnormality which can produce mental defect if it is untreated. 234 children were tested, all with negative results.

As from the 1st April, the urine test was superseded by the Guthrie test, a new test which is done on a spot of blood taken from the child's heel. 1,389 tests were made up to the end of the year, all of which proved negative.

The health visitors and midwives also test young infants for congenital dislocation of the hip using the Ortolani test. Two confirmed cases were discovered during the year.

(f) Dental Care

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers have continued.

(g) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

In approved cases grants are made by the County Council towards the cost of institutional care before and after confinement for a period of up to a maximum of thirteen weeks, excluding the lying-in.

124 cases came to the attention of the Department during the year. 1 girl was under the age of fifteen, 50 were between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, 45 between twenty and twenty-four, 12 between twenty-five and twenty-nine, 14 between thirty and thirty-nine and 2 were over forty.

(h) Care of Premature Infants

Two special portable incubators with electrical heating are available for the transport of premature babies to hospital. These prevent injury from chilling. One incubator is based at the Ambulance Station in Harrogate and the other is kept available at the Maternity Unit of Ripon Hospital.

(i) Albany Avenue Day Nursery

This day nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Children are admitted whose mothers are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work or who have other priority needs. The health of the children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

(j) Inspection of Children at Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes

Medical inspections are carried out at the Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes by the medical staff of the Department. In addition, all children are examined on admission and discharge and any medical problems dealt with.

8. MIDWIFERY

The midwifery staff of the Division consists of 4 whole-time midwives and 11 midwives who are also home nurses. They attended a total of 58 home confinements during 1970.

In addition to attending the home confinements the midwives visited 1,073 hospital and maternity home patients who went home before the tenth day. 318 of these patients were discharged home at forty-eight hours, 307 were discharged after forty-eight hours but up to and including the fifth day and 448 after the fifth but before the tenth day. Twice daily visits are made during the first three days of puerperium and daily visits thereafter, up to the tenth day.

Owing to the shortage of accommodation in the maternity units of the Harrogate and Ripon Hospitals and the York Maternity Home, applications for maternity beds made on social grounds are investigated by the domiciliary midwives.

The need to call out the Obstetric Flying Squad did not arise during the year.

Medical Aid Notices

6 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought:—

Pregnancy	..	..	—
Labour ..	..	..	—
Lying-in	..	..	5
The child	..	..	1

Analgesia

Analgesia was administered by County Council midwives to domiciliary patients as follows:—

Trilene ..	..	..	12
Pethidine	..	..	9
Trilene and Pethidine			23

9. HEALTH VISITING

19 full-time health visitors, 2 part-time health visitors, 2 full-time assistants to health visitor and 6 part-time assistants to health visitor were employed in the Division at the end of the year. All the full-time health visitors are attached to General Practitioners. 1 full-time health visitor and 1 part-time health visitor did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. Another was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of elderly people to hospitals, old people's homes and Part III accommodation, working closely with the Geriatric Unit at Knaresborough Hospital. Like the rest of the nursing staff, the health visitors work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

The following table shows categories of visits made:—

	No. of cases i.e., first visits
1. Total number of cases	9,486
2. Children born in 1970	1,679
3. Children born in 1969	1,542
4. Children born in 1965-68	2,700
5. Total number of children in lines 2-4	5,921
6. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits)	1,677
7. Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital ..	918
8. Mentally disordered persons	56
9. Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital ..	39
10. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	134
11. Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital ..	105
12. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e., visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	68
13. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	46
14. Other cases	1,584

10. HOME NURSING

13 home nurses, 2 part-time home nurses, and 11 home nurse-midwives were nursing in the Division at the end of the year. Almost all the Home Nurses are attached to General Practitioners.

The following table gives classification of the work carried out:

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,848	51,781
Surgical	384	11,034
Infectious diseases	17	226
Tuberculosis	5	115
Maternal complications ..	75	618
Other	32	242
TOTALS ..	2,361	64,016

11. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is offered against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, and measles.

(a) Vaccination of Persons under 16 years completed during 1970 Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966		
Triple (Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough)	8	1,000	287	7	11	—	1,313
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	1	5	—	8	3	17
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	1	—	19	20
Poliomyelitis	8	1,002	297	9	27	3	1,346
Measles	1	310	412	107	163	19	1,012

Reinforcing Doses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966		
Triple (Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough)	—	29	25	2	137	18	211
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	4	5	788	54	851
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tetanus	—	—	4	7	26	96	133
Poliomyelitis	—	30	31	10	839	181	1,091
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Vaccination Against Smallpox

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—15	Total
No. Vaccinated ..	63	1,120	211	79	1,473
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	—	12	91	103

(c) B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all children 13 years of age and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of work carried out:—

1. No. of Medical Officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 5
2. Acceptances
 - (a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary (whether the offer was made during the year or previously) 1,590
 - (b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously 12
 - (c) No. of acceptances 1,430
 - (d) Percentage of acceptances 89.93 %

3. Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test					
(a) No. of children 2(c) tested..	..	..	..	..	1,389
(b) Result of Heaf Test:					
(i) Positive	..	..	..	..	88
(ii) Negative	..	..	..	..	1,224
(iii) Not ascertained	..	..	..	..	77
(c) Percentage positive	..	..	..	..	6.33%
4. Vaccination					
No. vaccinated following negative Heaf Test	..	..	..	..	1,205

12. MENTAL HEALTH

(a) Mental Welfare

Harrogate Therapeutic Club

At the end of 1970 there were 47 names on the register of patients receiving day care, and 17 on the register of Dr. Galley's Group. Dr. Kerr and Dr. Haslam continue to see an average of 8 patients at each of their weekly "follow-up" sessions.

The level of mutual support among the members of the club continues to rise. This is very encouraging to all who work in the Therapeutic Club, but a large number of names appear on the register year after year and re-admissions to hospital for short periods are quite common. Very few patients have returned to hospital for long stay. The patients who are referred to the Club for short periods of day care are particularly rewarding. They include depressed housewives, subnormal persons temporarily out of work, adolescents who are unable to face a work situation, etc. The attempts at rehabilitation of long stay hospital patients has met with success. A man who had been in hospital for 17 years recently established himself in a job after having been a club member for just over a year.

Sixteen patients were admitted to the Club for day care during 1970, and the discharges were as follows:—

Left the district	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unco-operative and left after a day or two	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Refused to attend	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Improved and returned to work or home duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Obtained employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Recovered and returned to home duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Admitted to Hospital but may return to Club	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Furnished Accommodation for Mental Health Patients

There is little to report concerning the accommodation for Mental Health Patients. No change of tenancy has taken place during the year, and there has been no noticeable change in the mental health of the residents. Five of the six residents have had short periods in Clifton Hospital, and the sixth is a burnt out schizophrenic who is likely to remain in the house for life.

All the residents are diagnosed “acute” or “chronic” and some would doubtless have been lifelong hospital patients prior to the discovery of the new treatments and the possibility of care in the community for this type of patient.

There have been no serious problems. A complaint received from a neighbour concerning noise from a radio set was dealt with by the fitting of a fixed volume control.

Psychiatric Social Club

The Club has continued to be held each Tuesday evening throughout the year. There has been a noticeable drop in attendances during the past six months and some members left during the year for various reasons. The older people tended to stay at home if the Happy Wanderers mini-bus was not available and a predominantly younger age group was left. An average attendance of 24 has been made and the usual activities enjoyed. Highlights were a film show by the Harrogate Amateur Film Society to which the Wetherby Club was invited, the Christmas Party for members and friends, a Youth Hostel weekend in September in which 14 members took part, and a Holiday in Bridlington, costing £7 for the week, organised for 21 members from Wetherby, Skipton and Harrogate.

(b) Harrogate Training Centre

Staff

Junior Wing	Class 1	Miss Reynolds, Centre Supervisor
	Class 2	Mrs. Barker, Assistant Supervisor
	Class 3	Mrs. Higgins, Assistant Supervisor
	Special Care Unit	Miss Craven, Assistant Supervisor
Adult Wings	Workroom 1	Mr. Roebuck, Instructor (To 30.1.70) Mr. Rattray, Instructor (From 9.2.70)
	Workroom 2	Mrs. Musgrave, Instructor
	Workroom 3	Mrs. Mawson, Senior Instructor (To 14.8.70)
		Mrs. Morgan, Relief Asst. Supervisor
	General Duties Assistant	Mrs. Irish

Training Courses

Mr. Roebuck commenced a course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped (Adults) in Hull, in February.

Mrs. Mawson commenced a course in Durham for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped in September.

Trainees Number on Roll

January 1st, 1970

38	Junior Wing
23	Female Wing
21	Male Wing
6	Special Care Unit
88	

December 31st, 1970

36
23
19
7
85

Outings

The usual full programme included visits to the following places of interest:—

- Feb. 9—Classes 2 and 3—Harrogate Odeon “The Sound of Music”
 Mar. 3—Class 1—Knaresborough
 „ 6—Adult Female Wing—Valley Gardens
 „ 19—Class 2—Harrogate shops
 April 21—Class 3—The Dales Centre, Morton on Swale
 June 23—Class 2—Studley Royal
 „ 24—Class 3—Flamingo Park
 „ 25—Class 2—Harewood House Aviary
 July 1—Class 1—Leeds, for lunch and then the Museum
 „ 7—Class 1—Knaresborough Zoo
 „ 21—Adult Wings—The Dales
 „ 22—Adult Wings—Flamingo Park
 „ 27—Adult Wings—Stump Cross Caves
 „ 29—Adult Wings—Hornsea Pottery
 Sept. 24—Class 3—Richmond
 Oct. 13—Class 1—Knaresborough for lunch
 Dec. 12—Classes, 1, 2, 3—R.A.F. Station, Linton on Ouse to a party

Special Occasions

- Jan. 1—Adult Wings—New Year Party
 April 29— „ Uncle Bill entertained trainees
 June 9— „ Uncle Bill, David and Nina Burns entertained trainees
 July 10— „ Uncle Bill, The Montana Brothers, David and Nina Burns entertained the trainees
 Oct. 9— „ Uncle Bill
 „ 19— „ Mrs. Dodsworth came to show slides taken on the Edinburgh holiday

Nov.	4—Junior Wing	Sparkler Party
„	5— „	Uncle Bill, Sugar and Spice and Mr. Pepper (talking dog) entertained the children
„	16—Junior Wing and Special Care Unit	Christmas Party where Uncle Bill entertained and Mr. Barker, a Child Care Officer, was Santa Claus
„	17— „	Christmas Dinner was served
„	21—Adult Wings	Christmas Party when Uncle Bill entertained

Holidays, etc.

In May five trainees went to Skegness on the W.R.C.C. holiday scheme.

In September Mrs. Musgrave and Miss Harrison, a former cadet at the Centre and now on a teacher training course, took eight adult girls on a five day coach tour of Edinburgh. They stayed in an hotel in the centre of the city and visited many places of interest. They also toured the Trossachs and went to the Military Tattoo. Members of the hotel staff remarked on the excellent behaviour of the girls and extended an invitation to stay there again.

It was interesting and enlightening to observe the girls away from the Centre environment. It was a new experience for some of them, being the first time away from home.

The staff try to take the trainees into the community as often as is practicable. Public transport is used wherever possible and small groups are favoured as more practical teaching can be undertaken in this way.

Older trainees go almost daily to the local supermarket and other shops. This has provided valuable experience as quite a few girls can now go to the shops alone and cope with a fairly lengthy shopping list. Others can go by bus to the Municipal Offices in Harrogate.

Liaison with Forest Special School, Knaresborough

Some work has been undertaken with Forest School during the year. Alternate visits were made for Percussion Band which were very successful, the children mixing well. Visits were also made for special occasions, concerts, etc.

Mr. Hart, the Headmaster, invited the Parents' Association to visit his school. He gave a short talk and then parents were able to look round and talk to members of staff.

Open Evening

During Mental Handicap Week an Open Evening was held at the Centre. The Mayor and Mayoress of Harrogate attended as well as over two hundred parents and friends.

Later in the year a Coffee Morning was held supported by many parents and friends.

Painting Competition

Three children won 50p prizes in the N.S.M.H.C. art competition and one of their pictures was sold for £1.

Medical Examinations

All the children in the Junior Wing received medical examinations during the year. In addition medical examinations were started in November for a mongol survey into the early onset of diabetes mellitus in the general and Downs Syndrome populations.

Speech Therapy

The Speech Therapist continues to visit the Centre, mostly for about 20 minutes each week. This is not sufficient for the need but speech therapists are in short supply.

Speech Project

The second half of the speech project commenced in 1969 was completed for Mr. Simpson, Research Fellow, Newcastle University, in 1970. This involved many hours work with the children and the result is not yet available.

Swimming

It was found possible to recommence swimming lessons during the year. These are held for two 1½ hour sessions each week in the hydro-therapy pool at St. Georges House, Harrogate. They are very popular and the conditions at St. Georges are very suitable for the trainees' requirements. The hire of a mini bus solves the problem of transport.

Contract Work

The Instructors in the workrooms are responsible for the output of contract work. The fact that the Senior Instructor post had not been filled gave rise to some problems.

The trainees receive a minimum of 50p per week incentive pay and look forward to pay day.

Gifts

The Parents' Association provided a rented all channel television set. This is used every day for selected school programmes and "Watch with Mother".

The Association has also donated some large P.E. equipment. This includes climbing frames, climbing bars and overhead ladders. It was all fitted by Neils Larsen Ltd. and can be fastened to the wall or be pulled out for easier access.

Harrogate Ladies' Circle bought some large pieces of apparatus for the hall including a sculling machine, two punch balls, a remedial bicycle and a "Doodlebug" of a type used in orthopaedic hospitals.

Special Care Unit

Work started on the extensions to the Special Care Unit in June and since then the whole building has been in a turmoil. Nearly every room has been affected and had an alteration of some description. Everyone has been working under extreme difficulties which ranged from no heat, no hot water, the thunderous noise of the pneumatic drill and thick dust and dirt everywhere. Since the appointment of an additional cleaner in September the situation has improved but it has been an enormous task keeping the centre presentable during the building programme which is not expected to be completed until mid 1971.

(c) Meadow Bank Hostel

Meadow Bank has accommodation for eight children from five to fifteen years old. During school hours they attended the Training Centre from Monday to Friday, returning to their own homes at the weekend.

There were four new admissions during the year but one of them, who was there for a trial period, had to be discharged as unsuitable. There were also two other discharges, one to an E.S.N. Special School and one to long-stay hospital care.

Two children were given short-stay care in the Hostel to enable their parents to take a holiday.

An Open Evening was held in Mental Handicap Week when about a hundred people visited the Hostel. The resident children's behaviour was excellent.

A lot of inconvenience was experienced during the second half of the year as the special care children had to use the hostel in the day time whilst the extensions were being made to their own unit.

13. HOME HELP SERVICE

There was a small increase of 10 cases and 295 hours worked compared with the previous year.

4 whole-time and 227 part-time home helps were employed, giving an equivalent number of 78 whole-time staff.

The following table gives details of the work they carried out:—

Category	No. of Cases	Hours Employed
Aged 65 or over	1,005	139,641
Under 65 years:—		
(a) Chronic Sick or tuberculous ..	93	14,395
(b) Mentally disordered	2	142
(c) Maternity	19	1,080
(d) Others	54	6,850
Totals ..	1,173	162,108

14. PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Physicians hold sessions once a week at Scotton Banks Hospital, twice a week at Harrogate General Hospital and once a week at Ripon and District Hospital. The health visitors who do tuberculosis visiting attend the clinics at the Harrogate and Ripon Hospitals.

The Chest Physician reports as follows:—

During the year 13 patients, 6 males and 7 females, were notified or re-notified. 9 of these had positive sputum and were quite definite cases, 2 were transfers in as quiescent and 2 were re-notifications of patients previously discharged who had become active again. 2 posthumous cases were notified, one a female of 71 and the other a male of 70.

22 names were removed from the register. 7 of them had recovered, 9 had left the area and 6 had died.

The Mass Radiography Unit was requested to visit a chicken factory at Ripon following the notification of a female worker there.

101 workers were tuberculin tested and 34 were found to be negative and given B.C.G.. A proportion of the remaining 67 had previously had B.C.G. or were of an older age group. They were all X-rayed and no further cases were found.

The Unit also visited Menwith Hill Station following notification of a male worker and Penny Pot Army Camp following notification of a worker who was a previous known case of T.B. who had become active again. No further cases were found.

It was somewhat disturbing to find that of the new cases notified, 5 had very extensive disease. As a result of these new cases 184 contacts were seen and 78 of them were given B.C.G. 3 child contacts, who had very strongly positive tuberculin tests, were put on to anti-tuberculous therapy as a precautionary measure but were not notified.

15. CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

A screening test for the detection of cancer of the cervix is offered to all married women. Sessions were held weekly at The Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, monthly at Alma House Clinic, Ripon, and as required at the Health Centre, Pateley Bridge.

817 women attended the Harrogate sessions, 189 women attended the Ripon sessions and 23 women attended the Pateley Bridge sessions. There was 1 positive smear.

16. CHIROPODY

Chiropody is provided by the County Council for expectant mothers, the physical disabled and the elderly. In this Division services are maintained in Harrogate, Ripon, Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Poppleton, Nun Monkton, Whixley, Kirk Hammerton, Bishop Monkton, Burton Leonard and Kirby Malzeard.

A domiciliary service is provided for patients unable to attend clinics or surgery sessions on medical grounds.

All the chiropodists work part-time for the County Council and the time they are able to offer does not fill the need. There are waiting lists in Harrogate for both domiciliary and ambulant patients.

17. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There were 16 registered nursing homes in the Division at the end of the year to which 24 visits of inspection were made.

18. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES

The 26 old people's homes registered in the area were visited by the Divisional Medical Officer in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

19. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES—PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

4 meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held during 1970.

3 new cases were added and 3 removed from the list, leaving 22 families under review at the end of the year. One family left the district and the other two were managing very well and were no longer considered to require supervision.

Three families have their rent guaranteed. One shows signs of improvement, the house is cleaner and tidier. They run up rent arrears when the husband is off work but these are usually cleared within a reasonable time after his return to work. There is little change in the second family. They continue to have rent arrears but since the wife undertook to pay the rent the arrears have reduced. There is no change in the third family.

20. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF, etc.

A total of 503 medical examinations of staff, etc. were carried out during the year. New members of the West Riding staff are medically examined only if they have a significant medical history or are over forty-five years old, a policy which reduces work for the medical staff.

The medical examinations carried out were in the following categories:—

West Riding County Council	..	..	..	..	247
District Councils in the Division	..	..	..	..	38
Other Authorities	..	..	..	..	11
Applicants for Training Colleges	..	..	..	..	125
Employment of Children (including in entertainments)	..	..	..	..	82

21. HEALTH EDUCATION

More health education activities were undertaken in 1970 than in previous years. The relaxation and mothercraft classes, in particular, continued to be in great demand.

Talks were given to Young Wives and Friendship Clubs, etc. on a variety of subjects and a series of talks on home nursing and mothercraft were given to Girl Guides, Red Cross Cadets and other girls studying for the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme. There was an increase in the number of Brownies and Girl Guides taking the Home Safety Badge for which a high standard is set.

The health visitors in Ripon started a health education programme at Alma House Clinic. The popularity of films and talks given on alternate weeks led to the formation of an afternoon mothers' club which in December started to meet once a month. This was the fourth of these clubs formed in the Division.

The health visitors at the Knaresborough Road Health Centre in Harrogate gave the entire Friday afternoons to health education with films and talks whilst the local Red Cross nurses cared for the children.

At other clinics the voluntary workers, who were no longer fully occupied selling welfare foods, turned to looking after the toddlers and helping with displays while the health visitors gave short talks and demonstrations, so retaining their previous involvement with the clinics.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This is a separate service in the West Riding. There is an Ambulance Station in Harrogate with a Superintendent Ambulance Officer in charge. Sub-depots in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge are manned by members of the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who give excellent service. Communication is maintained by short wave radio.

HOSPITALS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate & District General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical, Maternity	239	25
Carlton Lodge Maternity Home	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	13	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	130	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	71	—
Ripon & District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon	Medical, Surgical, Maternity	49	7
St. Wilfrid's Hospital	Princess Road, Ripon	Chronic Sick	32	—
Thistle Hill Hospital	Thistle Hill, Knaresborough	Geriatrics	51	—
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knaresborough	Paediatrics	—	21
Do.	do.	General Surgery	27	—
Do.	do.	Gynaecology	26	—
Do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	—
Do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
Do.	do.	Medical	22	—
Do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. 5	16	—
Do.	do.	do. Sect. 4	8	—
Knaresborough Hosp.	Stockwell Road, Knaresborough	Chronic Sick	134	—

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—1970

		Measles (exclud- ing rubella)		Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)		Scarlet fever		Whoop- ing cough		Infective Jaundice		TUBERCULOSIS			
												Respir- atory		Meninges and C.N.S.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	..	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	..	9	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	..	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	..	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	..	47	41	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	..	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—34 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—64 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	..	93	82	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—*cont.*

	Diphtheria		Tetanus		Acute meningitis		Acute encephalitis				Ophthalmia neonatorum		Acute poliomyelitis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Infective	Post infectious	F	M	M	F	Paralytic	Non-paralytic
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—34 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—44 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45—54 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—64 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—74 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—cont.

	Plague		Cholera		Anthrax		Smallpox		Typhus fever		Relapsing fever		Yellow fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—34 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—44 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45—54 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—64 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—74 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Measles

175 notifications of measles were received, compared with 37 in 1969, a notification rate of 9.83 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever

3 cases of scarlet fever were notified, compared with 36 in the previous year. This gave a notification rate of 0.17 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough

1 case of whooping cough was notified which gave a notification rate of 0.06 per 1,000 population.

Infective Jaundice.

6 cases were notified during the year giving a notification rate of 0.34 per 1,000 population.

Food Poisoning

A boy of sixteen had an appendicectomy in hospital and was subsequently found to be excreting Salmonella organisms. The source of the infection was not discovered.

Tuberculosis.

1 new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in an adult male.

The following table gives details from the Tuberculosis Register :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January 1970	7	2	—	—	9
New notifications in 1970.. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Number restored to register ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number removed from Register in 1970	2	—	—	—	2
Number on Register at 31st December, 1970	6	2	—	—	8

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR 1970.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Nidderdale.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This section of the report summarises the principal services and functions of the department for the year ended December, 1970, and it gives a general indication of the widely differing subjects dealt with by the department.

There is still considerable pressure on the department, the officers and members to see some progress made with the Killinghall/Hampsthwaite and Kettlesing Joint Sewerage Scheme, which probably for one good reason or another was still not finally approved at the end of the year. It is pleasing to report that considerable progress was made for the new scheme for Beckwithshaw and it is hoped that work in that village will proceed early next year.

As stated in the individual section of the report your Consultants produced a scheme to modify and slightly enlarge the Rufforth Works and this in itself is welcome because of the difficulties that have been experienced at these works for a considerable number of years. Here again it is hoped that the work will be put in hand next year. The cost of providing these extremely expensive essentials in a modern community increases almost daily so that the sooner the outstanding schemes are put in hand the better.

The Council have spent enormous sums of money in the post-war period in providing almost the whole of the scattered rural district with a very efficient system of sewers and modern works and it is to their credit that they can rightly claim that about 97% of all properties in the district are served by modern sewers and works. There still remains a few smaller village communities that require the purification works to be up-graded, but in no case is there any pressing need to carry out this work because of either gross pollution or any nuisance to the village community. Nevertheless, the Council are anxious to complete their schemes as soon as possible.

There is a very real and growing need, not only for the authority, but particularly for the professional planners to look most carefully at applications for intensive animal rearing units: particularly pigs and poultry. The only possible practical approach is to ensure at the early planning stage that the units are situated in open country so that they will have the minimum impact on the community and by proper siting there is every chance that the nuisance potential will be reduced.

The disposal of manure from such units is becoming a growing problem, particularly when concentrated manure is sprayed on land close to housing estates.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of staff, my Deputy, Foreman and all workmen, without whose loyal and conscientious support the increasing volume of work passing through the department could not be dealt with so smoothly. I also wish to offer my sincere thanks to the Chairman of the Council, Chairmen of Committees and all members of the Council for the support and encouragement they continue to give to my officers and staff. I record my appreciation of the friendly co-operation and advice given throughout the year to me by the Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. TEALE.

1. WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Private Supplies

The majority of water samples taken during the year were from private water supplies; that is individual well or bore holes found on the outlying farms and which is the only means of water supply to properties outside the scope of public mains.

The parishes of Nidd, Walkingham Hill and Ripley are supplied by bore holes or spring water which is piped into each house.

Where unsatisfactory samples were found, owners were approached and advice given as to what remedial works were necessary to combat pollution. In the case of farms, the Ministry of Agriculture co-operates and offers grants to the farmers for the purpose of providing a public supply to the buildings which are usually close to the farm. This helps to encourage the provision of a piped supply into the houses.

(b) Public Supplies

For a large and scattered Rural District, the area is well supplied with an adequate piped water. Something in excess of 98% of all private dwellings are provided with piped water from public and/or private sources.

York Waterworks Department supply the eastern extremity of the district and villages close to the City of York and the Claro Water Board is responsible for the remainder of the area. There is no risk of plumbo-solvency.

The Statutory Undertakers concerned are always very co-operative if any queries arise as a result of routine water sampling from their supplies. In the majority of cases simple flushing and chlorination of the mains quickly restores the supply to normal.

2. DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) Pursuing the Council's five year programme of providing duplicate pumps for ejectors where only single equipment is in use, a 100 gallon per minute stand-by pump was provided at the Ferrensby Ejector Station. The system has been so wired electrically that the existing 50 gallon per minute ejector continues in use in times of normal flows, and only when it cannot satisfactorily handle the sewage does the new pump take over. Trial runs have so far proved that this system is a considerable improvement on that which previously existed.

Towards the end of the year we were preparing a detailed scheme for the village of Coneythorpe. Due to excessive "head" and total length of pumping main involved it is obvious that the cost of providing a duplicate pump will be more expensive than some of the other stations we have so far modified.

The Council's Consulting Engineers were asked to prepare a preliminary report on revised pumping arrangements for the Poppleton area; particularly the effect of enlarging the existing works at Rufforth to which works fall the Poppleton sewage is pumped. The report indicated that the Rufforth Works is considerably overloaded and provision has been made in next year's financial estimates for a sum of £9,000 to be allocated for the provision of additional humus tanks and revised distribution arrangements. This will enable these works to accept additional sewage from a small number of additional houses in the Poppleton area. The greater need is to consider the possibility of establishing a completely new works to deal with the two villages of Upper and Nether Poppleton, thus removing Poppleton sewage from the Rufforth Works. In the event of additional building taking place in Rufforth that works would then be more than capable of dealing with the additional flow. Towards the end of the year, the Consulting Engineers and Officers of the Council were instructed to investigate the problems associated with the provision of a new works at Poppleton. I have reason to believe that this proposal will be pressed forward as quickly as possible.

The Consulting Engineers' Scheme to provide a new works at Killinghall, which would also cater for the villages of Hampsthwaite, Killinghall and Ripley and would extend the sewers into the Kettle-sing area. is still under consideration by the Minister. Considerable difficulty is encountered in trying to produce an effluent which will comply with River Board standards from the obsolete land treatment works at Hampsthwaite and Killinghall. It is unfortunate that new private housing development which forms part of the village plan for Hampsthwaite is still being retarded in the absence of adequate sewers. The sooner the scheme is approved and the work commenced the better.

Since the original preparation of the new Beckwithshaw Sewage Disposal Scheme there has been a proposal to convert a large country mansion into a number of luxury flats. Although the property is a considerable distance from the village the owners have indicated that they would prefer to connect the drainage to the Council's new sewers in the village. Unfortunately this has had the effect of further delaying the new scheme and this, together with certain financial restrictions, meant that the scheme was not approved by the end of the year. The riparian owners of the stream into which the present effluent discharges have continued to object to the polluted nature of the discharge and this, together with a gross lack of dilution, all adds to our day-to-day difficulties. Every effort must be made early next year to get the new scheme approved and work commenced to resolve this problem.

I reported last year on the hardship caused by flooding to certain

property owners in the Hampsthwaite and Killinghall areas, due to the increase in surface water run off from agricultural land and the neglected condition of the water course which runs through the village of Hampsthwaite. Having instructed the Consulting Engineer to prepare a detailed report and having accepted his recommendations, the Council agreed to undertake a complete cleansing operation as the first phase of a scheme to remedy flooding troubles in that village. The work was completed and appears to have been successful. The second phase of the remedial works was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The pressure to install Packaged Deal Sewage Treatment Plants from the Building Fraternity in villages where the Council are refusing planning permission because of the inadequacy of their own works appeared to ease off as the year proceeded. After a series of Sub-Committee meetings the Council resolved that in exceptional cases the Developers would be allowed to install this type of Treatment Plant, but for one reason or another no specific proposals were made. The difficulty in finding suitable sites appeared to deter Developers who preferred to wait until the Council's own systems had been approved.

A number of Developers on private estates found it necessary to install submersible sewage pumping stations to enable sewage from their estates to be discharged to the Council's sewers. In every case, after a suitable maintenance period, these small installations are taken over and vested in the Council for future maintenance.

(b) Trade Effluents

Being principally an agricultural area, there is little demand for the local authority to enter into Trade Effluent Agreements with industry. As a result of gross pollution of a water course, it became obvious that one particular factory which has its own and rather inadequate sewage purification plant would have to make application to the Authority to accept partially treated effluent to their sewers. A certain amount of preliminary sampling of effluents was carried out by officers of the Council and towards the end of the year we were reaching a stage where an agreement could be entered into, subject to an appropriate charge being made for this service.

The small Industrial Laundry which has been the subject of a trade effluent agreement with the Authority for a number of years was closed. The new owners do not propose to continue the agreement.

The problem of treating farm effluent, which in some cases has discharged to the village sewers for a number of years, still exists in some of the smaller villages; particularly where the dilution factor is low. A number of farmers have co-operated by installing settling tanks in the line of their own drainage system but until the Council

reconsider their whole policy of charging for the treatment of farm effluent, there seems to be little that can be done to mitigate this type of nuisance. The officers of the Council are now discouraging new connections to sewers from factory farms. With some justification we adopt the attitude that with intensive factory farm methods disposal of effluent should be an integral part of the design problem and the responsibility of the individual farmer. All too often little or no regard is taken for the nuisances that follow if satisfactory effluent and manure disposal is not effectively provided for at the outset. I have repeatedly advised that intensive factory farming methods should only be approved under planning legislation in the most carefully chosen sites, preferably well away from dwellings or the urbanised centres of village development.

(c) Cesspool Emptier.

A nominal charge is made for the services of the Council's cesspool emptier when emptying private septic tanks. Bearing in mind that the charge was fixed a number of years ago it now represents a completely uneconomic figure but the Council accept that it is a form of service to the outlying properties that do not have the benefit of a main sewer.

The 1,000 gallon tanker is six years old and whilst it has given excellent service, consideration will have to be given to replacing it next year. It would be advisable to purchase a four wheel drive vehicle which would handle better in wet weather.

(d) Rivers, Streams and Water Courses

Regular samples of effluent are taken from the purification works by officers of The Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority. A close degree of co-operation exists between these officers and your own technical staff because a feature of planning consultation is that any proposal that involves discharging sewage to sewers must now be referred to the River Authority.

Samples taken from the existing works at Rufforth and Kirk Hammerton were found to be grossly unsatisfactory, obviously due to known overloading at these works.

The Drainage Board, after overcoming certain difficulties, were able to complete the new large section culvert in the vicinity of the Tutt Valley Works at Aldborough with an outfall directly to river. Fortunately they chose a period when the river was at a low level and the work was completed in a satisfactory manner. The Council contributed one-third of the cost; the new culvert carries treated effluent to the river from the Tutt Valley Works.

(e) Sanitary Accommodation and Privy Conversions

Attempts to reduce the small number of dry closets in the more remote parts of the district were maintained, but it is only by persistent persuasion that owners can be encouraged to convert. The majority of such premises are well away from main sewers and in spite of the Council's willingness to contribute 50% towards the cost of conversion, the number of grants taken up was very small indeed. Almost one hundred houses still rely on this primitive form of sanitary arrangement, but the Council and its officers continue to encourage grants; particularly where the premises are occupied by elderly persons. It appears that it is only when property changes hands that the new owner normally renovates the property with grant aid and thus abolishes the pail closet.

3. CLEANSING

(a) Collection

The complement of refuse collection vehicles is as follows:—

35 cu. yd. Pakamatic	..	2
25 cu. yd. Fore & Aft Bulk Loaders	..	1
35 cu. yd. Karrier Muskateer	..	1
16/18 cu. yd. Fore & Aft Tippers	..	2

The age of the two old 16/18 cu. yd. Fore & Aft Tippers is such that to comply with recent braking and plating regulations these two vehicles will have to be phased out by 1972. Both are more than ten years old and the first replacement will take the form of another 25 cu. yd. vehicle with bulk loading equipment fitted.

The wisdom of using a bulk loading collection vehicle for the larger premises such as Penny Pot Camp at Killinghall was proved. This system of collection has been a considerable success.

The vehicle used for the camp collection is also used as the spare. The principle of extending bulk loading service to the larger hotels and catering establishments is proving to be a popular innovation, particularly with management. When the next vehicle is delivered it will also be fitted with bulk loading attachment and it is hoped to extend this service to schools. The value is obvious when one considers that the larger container holds the equivalent of something in excess of fifteen normal dustbins and can be emptied in three minutes.

The removal of large bulky items or refuse and unwanted furniture continues to occupy a lot of time of one vehicle and crew operating outside normal collection hours. Any member of the general public can make use of this service and this, together with the access to the Civic Amenity Tips, appears to be combating the practice of indiscriminate dumping in the country lanes; particularly isolated parts of the district.

The Council have agreed in the next financial year to introduce into two villages paper sacks or dustbin liners; the advantages of which are obvious.

I have little doubt that the advantages, both practical and financial, will encourage the Council to extend this service after they have considered a full report.

The Council agreed to consider all aspects of work study and discussions took place with the officers of the Local Authority Work Study Unit. As a result of these discussions, the Council agreed to the Unit carrying out a feasibility study and they also considered its preliminary report. There were various aspects of the report which gave rise to some hesitation in implementing the recommendations. Meetings were convened with the workmen and the union, as a result of which implementation of full work study was deferred pending a more willing acceptance by the staff. In the meanwhile, and as an interim measure, the Council agreed because of a reduction in the number of personnel employed, to implement their own short term bonus scheme which works quite well. Further meetings are to be held next year when the wisdom of applying full Work Study will be reconsidered.

(b) Disposal

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, principally at the central depot site at Lingerfield and at a similar site at Rufforth which acts as a relief tip for the eastern end of the area. In view of the vulnerability of this tip we again experienced trouble with youths setting fire to the tip and generally creating difficulties.

The Council were still negotiating for the purchase of the old Green Hammerton tip site from the County Council and whilst this site is not used for domestic refuse, it is of considerable help to us in the disposal of large quantities of sewage sludge from the nearby Kirk Hammerton works. A further area of open lake at Lingerfield Depot was reclaimed and the land is now available for tipping.

(c) Salvage

The collection and baling of waste paper and the recovery of other salvageable material is becoming more and more difficult to operate. The practice is subject to serious criticism as to whether or not it is wise to continue this practice.

The income from salvage is divided equally between the Authority and workmen, but nevertheless the amount of money involved seems to be insufficient to encourage the workmen to put in that little bit of extra effort to earn this bonus. The Working Party on Refuse Collection recommended that this activity should cease. I am of the opinion that the time is approaching when the Council should

give serious consideration to abandoning salvage collection. The total income from salvage for the past few years was as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
1965	..	..	897	17	4
1966	..	..	744	10	3
1967	..	..	380	13	6
1968	..	..	142	1	6
1969	..	..	369	15	5
1970	..	..	565	5	9

4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES, BOROUGHBRIDGE

In spite of some assistance from the Police we still experience vandalism and at times the cost of repairing the damage is very heavy.

The high cost of converting the penny in the slot locks to decimal coinage persuaded the Council to abolish the charge.

5. HOUSING

(a) Existing Houses

Considering the number of planning applications approved, the number of private houses completed during the year is very small. The high cost of land, together with high mortgage rates and the general increase in the cost of new houses seems to be the main deterrent, but it remains a fact that the greatest pressure from the Building Fraternity seems to arise in some of the “commuter villages” where the Council’s sewerage system and/or works are overloaded to the point where the Council have of necessity to refuse further permission. The interminable delay in getting the approval of our proposed new sewerage schemes puts another serious brake on the provision of new private housing. A comprehensive housing survey completed a few years ago gave us a good indication of the general housing state and indicated the number of properties in the district lacking modern amenities. By continuing the offer of Standard and Discretionary Grants at a steady rate the number of houses lacking modern facilities was again reduced.

(b) Improvement Grants

Statistics in respect of grants:—

Discretionary Grants.

Number of Grants approved (includes conversions)	43
Number of Grants refused	1
Number of Grants completed	25
Total Value of Grants approved	£37,991

Standard Grants.

Number of Grants approved	..	..	..	30
Number of Grants refused	..	..	..	Nil
Value of Grants completed	..	..	..	£2,262

Since September, 1965, 908 Grants have been approved to a total value of £204,954.

The total number of Grants actually paid are as follows :—

Discretionary	528	Total Value	£124,506
Standard	235	Total Value	£25,937

I am pleased to report that there were considerably more Grants approved than last year and in part this is probably due to the increased maximum grant now payable. It is still a fact that quite a reasonable number of grants are offered to owners and unfortunately not proceeded with.

I have stated in previous Annual Reports that the time involved, not only with site meetings with owners and architects, but in costing out in detail the work which qualifies for Grant, occupies a considerable amount of time, not only of officers but also of the clerical staff. I am now insisting upon fully priced schedules accompanying each application. Every effort is made to clear applications as quickly as possible and it is rarely that an application has to wait beyond three weeks before receiving a determination.

(c) New Houses

Apart from a few individually designed houses built on the more select sites, I again record that the total number of new private houses completed during the year was very small for the size of the district. In some cases the absence of a finally determined village plan has had the effect of delaying house building, but as previously stated, it is really the lack of adequate sewers and works in the more popular villages which is holding back the speculative builder.

The number of new houses completed was:—

Private Enterprise	..	..	45
The Local Authority	..	..	Nil

Comparative figures for the previous years are:—

1969	Private Enterprise	74	Local Authority	—	(74)
1968	„	124	„	10	(134)
1967	„	119	„	14	(133)
1966	„	90	„	18	(108)
1965	„	142	„	19	(161)
1964	„	266	„	34	(300)

6. TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL

(a)

Consents issued under Building Regulation control are now dealt with in the department and reported to Council monthly as applications approved. During the year there was a total of 289 applications approved. The number of partially exempted buildings of a more minor nature, such as greenhouses, sheds and small porches was 78. The speed with which such applications can now be dealt with is very much appreciated by the architectural profession and the builders. It appears that streamlining administrative procedure does not operate in any of the adjacent districts.

There were no appeals made to the Minister against planning refusal.

The Area Planning Officer virtually completed his study of the needs of the larger villages and settlements so far as village plans were concerned. It is obvious that the principal growth points are in the "commuter villages"; that is the Poppletons and Hampsthwaite. There are many more substantial sized villages where it is necessary to determine to what extent, if any, these villages are to grow, or alternatively remain intact apart from a certain amount of in-filling. In view of the apparent lack of pressure by the Building Fraternity to acquire sites in the majority of villages, and the general economic situation, I cannot envisage that there will be any great increase in district population. Growth plans are already approved for Boroughbridge and Hampsthwaite and whilst the pressure from the builders remains fairly constant so far as Hampsthwaite is concerned, any further building appears to be permanently postponed until the new Killinghall, Hampsthwaite and Kettlesing sewerage scheme is finally approved by the Minister. Pending the determination of a village plan for Rufforth your Consulting Engineers produced a scheme which will vastly improve the quality of the sewage works effluent at that village, which is long overdue, but at the same time it should tend to allow a small amount of development to take place, either in that village or in the Poppletons.

The need to allow further building in the Poppleton area became apparent towards the end of the year. It is my considered opinion that because of its popularity and its urbanised nature, and the fact that schools, shops and other essential services are now able to cope with the quite considerable population of these two villages that the Planning Committee of this Authority should have the courage to agree as a matter of policy to the release of further land. It seems pointless to concentrate on producing village plans for some of the remote villages where the pressure to build is practically non-existent and to ignore the pressure points. Practical rural planning

seems to resolve itself at our level of Local Government into a system of continuing to find small areas of land to satisfy the builders' needs in the "commuter villages". Short of providing some form of work incentive I think it is a futile exercise to try to channel newcomers to the district into villages which are neither popular nor convenient to workpeople and are really catering more for the retired person and/or the farming fraternity.

The delegated planning functions which the rural district exercise becomes more and more involved with an ever increasing amount of time having to be devoted to planning matters by your technical and clerical staff. In practice the means do not justify all the effort and time involved, and incidentally the time elected representatives have to devote to planning administration.

The previously approved outline consent granted on land in the Millfield Lane area of Poppleton to establish new industrial sites was the subject of detailed submissions which are now completed and in use. The largest project in that complex was the proposal to establish a new glassworks factory. Due to some change in policy on the part of the company concerned start on that project was delayed but not abandoned.

Plans deposited under the Building Regulations for approval	289
Applications for Planning Permission (includes withdrawals)	326
Applications under the Control of Advertisements	
Regulations	15

In spite of many friendly differences of opinion that emerge throughout the year; which is understandable when one considers the complex nature of planning delegation, the close co-operation of the Area Planning Officer and his staff is very much appreciated. I would like to put on record my personal thanks for the understanding way in which the many aspects of rural planning are dealt with and particularly for the excellent relationship that exists at Officer level.

(c) Caravans

Caravanners continue to be attracted to this district; in some measure because of the fact that we are close to the National Dales. There appears to be more pressure on the district to establish additional holiday and residential sites. The north-west part of the district is zoned as an area suitable for the planning of such sites because of the high amenity value of the land, particularly in this part of the area. New Sites are very carefully investigated before being approved.

There is only one site in the area where the licence permits fully residential caravans and even then the number is limited to 8.

Our largest site is at Roecliffe near the Great North Road and apart from the fact that the site floods in exceptional conditions, no

particular difficulties were encountered in maintaining this or any of the other sites in good condition. The remaining sites are small, well screened and quite select. There appears to be a growing need for the provision of an overnight site in the Boroughbridge area, and this matter was under consideration towards the end of the year.

7. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Food Premises.

Premises	No.	Premises which comply with Section 16	No. of Premises to which Section 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted with the requirements Section 19
Bakehouses ..	2	2	2	2
Butchers' Shops ..	12	12	12	12
Catering premises ..	44	44	44	44
Licensed premises ..	61	61	61	61
Fried Fish Shops ..	6	6	6	6
Wet Fish Shops ..	3	3	3	3
School Canteens ..	3	3	3	3
Grocers' Shops ..	49	49	49	49
Ice Cream Premises	70	70	70	70
Sweets only	10	—	—	—
Clubs	4	4	4	4
Fried Fish Restaurants	2	2	2	2

NOTE.—Some food premises may come under more than one of the above mentioned categories.

The provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations are enforced by the constant efforts and vigilance of your Public Health Inspectors, but the lack of serious contraventions is really a credit to the owners concerned as well as to the Public Health Inspectors. Standards throughout the district can rightly be said to be of a high order. Nevertheless, the co-operation of the general public is always appreciated in bringing genuine complaints to our notice.

(b) Licensed Premises

For the more out of the way public houses your Inspectors continued to make representation to the Brewery Companies to improve the toilet accommodation wherever possible to provide this accommodation within the main building. Generally speaking, the Brewery Companies react favourably but there are one or two little-used public houses where outside facilities remain the order of the day.

(c) Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses

Five of the twelve Butchers' Shops in the district have slaughterhouses attached to them but there are a total of seven privately-owned slaughterhouses which fully comply with current Ministry Regulations.

The wholesale slaughterhouse at Hampsthwaite occupies a lot of the time of your Inspectors in carrying out a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered, which for many years has been maintained at a high level. Your Inspectors are also available, and from time to time are required to carry out inspection outside normal office hours; at weekends and holiday periods. The standard of meat produced is of a high quality and a considerable proportion of it is consumed in the nearby towns of Harrogate and Leeds. It is significant that the throughput of this slaughterhouse is higher than that of some of the neighbouring towns.

We have a reciprocal agreement with the adjacent Urban District Council that when their staff is not available—holiday and sickness—we also carry out their meat inspection control.

All condemned meat is transferred to a central store at Hampsthwaite and removed at regular intervals for efficient disposal by an animal by-products firm. The charge for Meat Inspection Services, which is paid for by the individual butchers, amounted to £464.

It is difficult within the limits of existing staff to carry out a 100% inspection of poultry at the poultry dressing stations. A system is in operation where your Inspectors carry out spot checks, and a detailed examination of all birds held back by the poultry dressers as being in any way suspect. The system appears to work satisfactorily.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle (Excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1755	40	190	5034	4829	11848
Number inspected	1755	40	190	5034	4829	11848
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	2	2	3	8	10	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	154	13	2	91	360	620
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	8.77 %	32.5 %	1.05 %	1.81 %	7.45 %	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	15	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.31 %	—
Cystercercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	3
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(d) Milk Supply

Sampling of untreated milk continued as in previous years, from the farms producing such milk and an arrangement exists with the County Council Milk Sampling Officers to take regular group samples from all cows in such group herds. If and when samples are found to be suspect then individual samples are taken from each cow in the herd in order to eliminate the offending cow. Where individual samples prove positive on culture the affected milk is subject to a Heat Treatment Order unless the animals are withdrawn and suitably disposed of.

By this arrangement with the Officers of the County Council it is hoped to avoid repetitive sampling between our own staff and the County Council.

8. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Inspections carried out:

Land and works under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority							84
Private Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	616
Business Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	179

Initial visits were made as follows:

Local Authority properties and land	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
Business Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	26

The part-time Rodent Officer continued to carry out inspections and treatments within the limit of time available, but it should be noted that in the case of contracts with the individual farmers, this service operates at a considerable loss to the Council. Although it is accepted that the object of the service is not to make a profit but to reduce the rodent population by any means at our disposal.

Nevertheless, it is becoming obvious that with the high cost of carrying out contract work the Council may have to consider increasing the price. All domestic premises are given a free service on request, or as a result of an infestation being traced to a private house. It is interesting to note that whereas the mouse is almost immune to the formulation used for the rat, we have had considerable success in reducing the mouse population by the use of the latest narcotic rodenticides. The income from Rodent Control amounted to £343.

In order to deal with the growing incidence of rodent infestation on agricultural land, in some cases well away from the farms, such as hedgerows and close to farm dumps, we have now purchased and

regularly use gassing equipment. It would appear that whereas the infestations of a few years ago were primarily centred on the farm buildings, this is now not always the case. The whole of Council owned property such as sewage works and refuse tips are regularly baited and in only one or two cases has there been any degree of infestation. All sewerage systems are regularly inspected and if any evidence of rodent infestation is found then baiting automatically takes place in that section of sewer. The vibration and noise in sewerage systems employing pumps has a deterrent effect on rodents.

9. NUISANCES

Apart from the usual number of minor nuisance complaints which are normally dealt with quickly there were no particular problems. One nuisance from smell occupied a considerable amount of time investigating complaints resulting from a smell created at an intensive poultry broiler house unit. It is unfortunate that since the original planning permission was granted for this unit new bungalows have now been built fairly close to it. Whilst the Management have made efforts to try to reduce the overall nuisance effect, depending on the weather conditions and certain human failures, the complaints still persist. Legal and statutory action was seriously considered to try and mitigate this nuisance and several meetings took place with Senior Management to find a permanent solution to this problem. In my opinion this nuisance will not be finally resolved until some alternative use is found for the buildings. The Management have now agreed to phase out the use of the buildings within a period of 16 months approximately, failing which legal action will have to be resorted to. The Area Planning Officer and his staff now appear to be fully alive to the possibilities of persistent nuisance from such units, unless at the planning stage they can be sited well away from residential property. The disposal of waste material from such units is in itself a continual problem and gives rise to the possibility of complaints where this material is spread on land close to the village communities.

10. PETROLEUM CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS

Officers of the County Fire Service have for the past few years assisted in the examination of plans and subsequently supervising works in progress in connection with new petroleum installations. They have also assisted in an annual review of all licensed premises, but have now indicated that these functions are really the responsibility of the Council and in view of their many other commitments they have asked if in future the Council can undertake this work with their own officers. This will obviously put more strain on the outside staff, particularly when one realises that there are now 70 installations for the storage of petroleum spirit, the majority of which have underground tanks.

No particular problems were encountered.

11. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1957

Only one property in the rural district gave any trouble and this was found to be due to utter disregard for normal boiler-house technique. Otherwise no problems arose from atmospheric pollution

12. REQUISITION FOR OFFICIAL SEARCH

When property is changing hands and for certain other purposes, the Lawyers concerned serve notice on the Local Authority enquiring what, if any, notices are outstanding against a property, whether it is affected by planning proposals or highway requirements and whether it is satisfactorily served or capable of being served by a sewer.

If proper plans accompanied each application for identification purposes a considerable amount of staff time could be saved rather than trying to trace an obscurely described property. There were 491 searches on the department which represented an increase of 29 over the previous year.

13. FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Where plans are deposited for Building Regulation approval in connection with new factories or extensions to existing factory premises they are referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories and the local Divisional Fire Officer for their observations. Consents are issued subject to compliance with their recommendations.

The following table represents the principal sections of the Act which are administered by the Local Authority and the number of inspections carried out.

PART I OF THE ACT.

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	42	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Au- thority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	4	—	—
Total ..	61	55	5	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	4	4	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Works (1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (C) (2)	No. of cases in default of sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc. cleaning and washing	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

14. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act has not proved particularly difficult to administer in this district, primarily because of the relatively small number of premises requiring registration.

What is extremely difficult for your Inspectors is to try to keep up-to-date with the very considerable volume of instructions, amendments, and interpretations in connection with all aspects of the Act and it is almost a physical impossibility to do so. H.M. Inspector of Factories is still responsible for premises coming within the scope of the Factories Act and similarly H.M. Inspector of Mines and Quarries for all quarry workings.

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	19	7
Retail Shops	1	36	12
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	2	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	15	15
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—

15. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of pool water are taken from time to time and submitted for analysis although all the pools within the district are supplied with mains water and fitted with satisfactory pressure filtration and chlorination apparatus.

There are no public swimming baths but one of the larger hotels opens its privately owned pool to the public during the summer months and there are, of course, several Learner Pools attached to some of the larger schools. A few pools are in use exclusively for the use of private dwellinghouses.

16. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

All registered premises are inspected and kept under surveillance, particularly prior to the time when the annual licences are renewed. Because of certain difficulties encountered at one particular establishment and where the services of the R.S.P.C.A. were enlisted, the Council sought the advice of a local Veterinary Surgeon to inspect and report on all such premises before the next annual licences are considered for renewal.

General Statistics 1970.

Parishes	Acreage	Council Houses	Farms and Agricultural Holdings	Business Premises with living accommodation	Private Houses	Total Dwellings	Population at end of 1970	Dwellings on piped water
* Allerton Mauleverer-with Hopperton ..	2,282	—	9	2	17	28	80	24
* Arkendale ..	1,604	8	20	2	27	57	165	57
* Boroughbridge ..	3,751	173	59	50	434	716	2,177	716
* Brearton ..	1,565	—	16	1	29	46	134	41
* Burton Leonard ..	1,797	20	21	7	141	189	546	189
* Cattal ..	1,126	—	10	—	31	41	119	38
* Coneythorpe-with-Clareton ..	808	—	9	1	3	13	38	11
* Copgrove ..	861	—	4	—	18	22	64	19
* Dunsforths ..	1,407	—	24	1	8	33	96	32
* Farnham ..	1,043	—	10	1	31	42	122	42
* Felliscliffe ..	2,628	—	40	4	46	90	261	77
* Ferrensby ..	424	12	11	2	29	54	157	54
* Flaxby ..	718	4	4	—	21	29	83	27
* Follifoot ..	1,457	28	13	2	118	161	461	157
* Goldsborough ..	1,787	10	11	2	56	90	239	90
* Great Ouseburn ..	2,133	38	20	10	82	140	406	138
* Great Ribston with Walshford ..	1,935	—	6	1	30	37	107	35
* Green Hammerton ..	1,206	51	12	3	113	179	569	179
* Hampsthwaite ..	1,138	45	27	8	223	303	877	303
* Haverah Park ..	2,246	—	6	—	5	11	32	11
* Hessay ..	1,256	6	16	—	21	43	125	41
* Hunsingore ..	1,159	4	7	2	30	43	125	40
* Killinghall ..	2,945	64	34	10	614	723	3,097	723
* Kirby Hall ..	427	—	2	—	8	10	29	8
* Kirk Hammerton ..	1,089	31	19	9	107	164	477	161
† Knapton ..	869	—	8	1	82	91	248	91
Carried forward ..	39,661	494	418	119	2,324	3,355	10,834	3,304

General Statistics 1970 (continued).

Parishes	Acreage	Council Houses	Farms and Agricultural Holdings	Business Premises with living accommodation	Private Houses	Total Dwellings	Population at end of 1970	Dwellings on piped water
B/forward	39,661	494	418	119	2,324	3,355	10,834	3,304
*Knaresborough Outer	1,406	—	6	—	16	22	64	22
*Little Ouseburn	706	14	11	3	35	63	181	62
*Marton-cum-Grafton	2,474	24	52	4	44	124	360	124
*Moor Monkton	3,069	4	26	4	37	71	204	67
†Nidd	1,204	2	6	2	28	38	112	38
*Nun Monkton	1,776	10	14	2	56	82	233	78
*Pannal (Beckwithshaw)	2,193	10	35	4	47	96	279	90
*Plompton	1,911	—	11	—	23	34	99	32
†Poppleton Nether	1,285	51	13	3	432	499	1,442	488
†Poppleton Upper	1,401	54	13	8	633	708	2,055	697
†Ripley	1,643	—	10	4	50	64	186	64
*Roeliffe	1,862	8	17	2	45	72	210	70
*Rufforth	2,466	21	23	3	103	150	431	150
*Scotton	1,129	19	27	2	105	153	438	151
*Scriven	832	4	10	1	56	71	202	71
*Stainley-with-Cayton	2,131	8	18	1	21	48	133	45
*Staveley	1,425	38	19	3	64	124	359	122
*Thornville	264	—	1	—	6	7	20	5
*Thorpe Underwoods	2,246	4	13	—	8	25	71	24
†Walkingham Hill-with	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oceaney	427	—	2	—	7	9	26	—
*Westwick	422	—	2	—	—	2	6	1
*Whixley	2,375	63	44	6	77	190	802	177
*Widdington	701	—	3	—	—	3	9	2
Totals	75,009	828	794	171	4,217	6,010	18,756	5,884

N.B.—*Claro Water Board

†York Waterworks

‡Private piped supply

(Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid-1970—17,800).

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